

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 54 Broadway.—DORRIS & SON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—YOUNG FRISCH-KATT O'NEAL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ZINGARA—WIDOW'S VICAR—INLAND AS IT IS—NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CONJURING—LEARNED SEAL, &c., at all hours. OBERLIN, at 10 o'clock and evening.

CHRISTIE'S OPERA HOUSE, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

WOODS' MINSTER HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DIXIE'S LAGO.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

CAVENDISH CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 565 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan's army had another skirmish with the enemy on Friday last on our left wing, which resulted in the total defeat of the rebels, and the capture of one thousand of their men and three batteries. Our cavalry followed up the enemy through the White Oak Swamp. Important events on the James river may be looked for before long, although we are not at liberty to state what the precise movements will be. A rebel gunboat was captured there on Friday and brought down to Harrison's Landing with some valuable documents on board.

Our despatches and correspondence from the peninsula are full of interest. They contain the details of the late battles minutely described. Our latest accounts are up to eight o'clock yesterday morning, and report everything quiet, and that the army is in excellent spirits.

We have no news of consequence from the West to-day.

The Europa, which arrived off Cape Race on Sunday night, brings two days later news from England. The American question still occupies the highest attention of the British public and the British press. The London Times says that the superior numbers and resources of our government are certain to prevail in the end, but that the tenacity of the South and the immense force they have in the field must necessarily create a terrible loss of life on both sides.

The Herald, the organ of the aristocracy and the opposition, says very plainly that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity not only for Europe, and for England in particular, but for the North itself. It says that the Union is "a nuisance among nations;" that the cause of the South is favorable to England. Self-interest, it says, would have justified interference before this had not international morality forbid it. Even now, it there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, it adds it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half ruined manufactures and hungry operatives.

The Mexican trouble exercises the press and the statesmen of France. In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Jules Favre censured the expedition to Mexico, and demanded an explanation of its purpose. He argued that the honor of France required that she should treat with Mexico and withdraw. M. Billault, in reply, said that France had insulted to avenge upon the Juarez government. He declared that the Emperor would leave the people entirely free, when the French flag floats over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever government they might choose. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail; and if the French troops are not then in danger it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over. The Paris correspondent of the London News says there is evidently hesitation on the subject of Mexico, and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration. The Paris Patrie goes farther, and says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and reduced.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Finance Committee reported back the Tariff bill with amendments. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all orders of the Executive to General McClellan relative to the advance of the Army of the Potomac on Richmond, and all the correspondence between the said General McClellan and the Executive, from the date of the order of the 22d of February to the advance on Manassas up to May 1; also a statement of the numerical force of the Army of the Potomac, as shown by the roll in November, 1861, and in January, February and March, 1862; also the number of troops General McClellan took from Fort Monroe, the number at the fort, and the reinforcements sent to him up to June 1, 1862. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Treasury Note bill, and afterwards the bill was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill regulating the pay and emoluments of army officers was agreed to. The bill supplementary to the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia was passed. The general Pension bill was also passed. The bill to provide provisional governments in certain cases was then taken up, and a long and interesting debate ensued, during which Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, grossly abused General McClellan for his conduct as commander of the Army of the Potomac. Without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Diven, of New York, asked the House to excuse his colleagues, Messrs. Van Valkenburg and Pomeroy, and himself, from service for the remainder of the session, as they desired to return to their respective districts, to aid in raising troops. The request was granted. The preamble offered some time since, setting forth that General Banks, on his retreat, compelled white men, women and children, to walk, while he permitted about ne-

groes to ride in wagons, was laid on the table by a vote of seventy-one against forty-two. A resolution directing inquiry into this subject was adopted at the time the preamble was offered. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the losses of the people of New Mexico, and the general government, in that Territory, by the authority of Texas, and the confiscation of so much land of Texas, as will make indemnity for the losses incurred. The Committee on Private Land Claims were instructed to make full investigation into the patents for lands included in the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. The Senate bill establishing arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms, &c., was passed. The Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade was passed. A bill was introduced to make good to the several Indian tribes the amount of Trust Fund bonds stolen from the Interior Department by the traitor Floyd. The remainder of the session was occupied in general debate.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Europa, from Queenstown the 29th of June, passed Cape Race on Monday, the 7th of July, on her way to Boston. Her news is two days later than the advices of the Hibernian, and appears, in the form of a telegraphic report from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the Herald this morning.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported by the Hibernian. Flour was firmer, and middling descriptions improved. The provision market was downward.

The news from the continent of Europe by the Europa is not important.

The United States mail steamer Champion arrived at this port last evening. She brings us later dates from the Isthmus and the United States of Colombia; but the news is of no great importance. The troops landed on the Isthmus by the officers of Mosquera's army had safely arrived at Panama, and the troubles caused by their first appearance were gradually subsiding. American affairs were occupying a great deal of public interest. The desire of the people of Panama, as stated by their journals, is to see a united country and an undivided republic. The health of the Isthmus was good.

The bark White Sea, Captain Evans, arrived yesterday from New Orleans, after a passage of eighteen days. She brings 1,020 hhds. sugar, 67 bales of cotton, and 30 bbls. of molasses.

The heat in the *cercado* just now, running up every hour at a fearful degree, and causing perspiration to flow in perfect torrents. In the shade, at noon yesterday, in rather a cool locality, the mercury stood at the sweltering figure of 90 degrees Fahrenheit. It was decidedly the hottest, closest and most uncomfortable day of the season. There was a dull, heavy character in the heat, too, which made it almost insupportable. The mercury kept at a very high figure all day, at five o'clock in the afternoon marking 88 degrees, without a single breath of air stirring at that. About half-past seven o'clock, however, a very cool breeze set in, the sky darkened somewhat, and all the indications of a rain storm showed themselves. Big, heavy drops soon came down and a storm of thunder and lightning followed. The flashes of the electric fluid were extremely brilliant and beautiful, lighting up the whole city with a natural illumination, and purifying the atmosphere very perceptibly. The change was highly pleasing to the half roasted denizens of the metropolis.

The Tammany Society had a meeting at the Old Wigwag last evening, "half an hour after the setting of the sun," the attendance being very fair, considering the late Fourth of July anniversary. Our reporter did not learn that business of any startling character was transacted. The thunder storm having been coincident with the assembling of the sachems and braves, was not necessarily the effect thereof.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session last evening. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board, recommending that the ordinance relative to the payment of the families of the volunteers be amended so as to authorize him to make the payments semi-monthly, instead of weekly, in consequence of the scarcity of coin. The paper was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The second quarterly report of the Street Commissioner was received. The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the condition of the nation, which were presented in the Aldermen, were received and laid over. The Board adjourned till Thursday.

The Board of Excise held its forty-first session yesterday, and thus far has granted three hundred and sixty-nine licenses. To-morrow the Police Judges intend to begin to issue warrants against all unlicensed dealers, as all the licenses granted last year will then expire. Nearly all the respectable and responsible dealers have applied, as they are satisfied that the government tax will be rigidly enforced, and that unless they obtain the State license the government license will be of no avail. This will cut off nearly all the disreputable dealers. The Board will hold only nine more sessions, and is determined to close the commission as soon as possible, by holding consecutive daily sessions; so that all who wish to obtain licenses must apply immediately.

The July term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, and will last one week, as District Attorney Hall and Judge McCunn have determined, in view of the intense heat, to dispose of the prison cases as expeditiously as the ends of public justice and the rights of the accused parties will permit. The Grand Jury, of which Mr. James M. Cross is Foreman, were sworn in and briefly charged by the City Judge upon the usual legal points. A large calendar of cases was ready, but, owing to the absence of counsel and other causes, no jury trials were had.

The exports of breadstuffs from this port to Europe during the last week were 990,394 bushels of grain and 59,197 barrels of flour, being the largest shipment of flour ever made to Europe from this port in one week. Provisions in extraordinarily large quantities are also going forward.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of June was four hundred and forty-two, and the number cleared for foreign ports during the same period, four hundred and eight.

The stock market was nearly steady yesterday, without much activity. New York Central was lower; Western shares and bonds higher. Money was fairly active at 5 to 6 per cent. Exchange, 121½ to 122½. Gold, 110½ to 111½. The bank statement shows an increase of \$507,803 in specie and \$209,817 in loans, and a decrease of \$376,174 in deposits. The cotton market was quite firm yesterday. Owing to the government public sale of prize and confiscated cotton, to come off to-day and to-morrow, the sales were confined to about 800 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 40c. per pound for middling uplands. The flour market was heavy, and declined from 20c. to 19c. per bushel, while sales were to a fair extent. Wheat was less active and heavy also, and, owing chiefly to a strike among laborers known as "shovelers" of grain in loading vessels, who are acting in opposition to the use of elevators, and to some improvement in freight, the market declined about 2c. per bushel. Corn was lower, from the same influences, and closed at a decline of 2c. per bushel. Old sound mixed sold at 52c. a 53c. Pork was unchanged, with more doing, at \$10 50 for mess and at \$9 50 a \$9 62½ for prime. Sugars were firm and active, with sales of 2,500 hhds. and 3,647 boxes at full prices. Refined grades were unsettled, and Messrs. Stuart and others were receiving orders at prices to be regulated in the future. Coffee was more active, with sales of 4,000 bags Rio, included in which were

3,200 bags of the cargo of the bark Wilhelm—all on private terms. Freight was firmer for grain. Wheat to Liverpool was engaged, in ship's bags, at 11½ to 12½, and to London at 12½, and flour at 3s. 6d.

The President and his Cabinet—The Demands of the Crisis.

Our splendid Army of the Potomac has narrowly escaped annihilation. We have occasion to rejoice that through the military genius of McClellan and the indomitable bravery of his troops this army has been rescued from a situation of extreme peril, and placed in a position of safety and strength. But we have suffered serious losses. The late advance of General McClellan upon Richmond, if rightly supported at Washington, would have given us the rebel capital a month ago. Our failure has probably added another year to the war, and an additional item of five hundred millions to our national debt. Where lies the responsibility? Public opinion points to the Cabinet, and demands a change or two; but, from the characteristic magnanimity of the President, in taking the blunders, follies and imbecilities of his subordinates upon his own shoulders, there is reason to apprehend that no change will soon be made.

We are not, however, without hope. We have some degree of faith that, in this crisis, Mr. Lincoln will appreciate the sagacity and justice of an enlightened public opinion, and proceed to repair damages by striking at the root of our late disasters. His present Cabinet (excepting Mr. Stanton) was appointed under the old party rules of a peace establishment; for down to the bombardment of Fort Sumter President Lincoln failed to avoid a war. The only man of his ministry whose abilities and high character as a statesman were recognized in both hemispheres was Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State. This was a wise and fortunate appointment, as subsequent events have proved. In his instructions to our representatives abroad, and in his correspondence with foreign Powers, embracing his settlement of the Trent imbroglio, Mr. Seward has done more than all his predecessors of the last twenty-five years to place our country before the world in that attitude of dignity, respect and consideration to which it is justly entitled.

Mr. Chase, we must admit, has proved himself an indefatigable and satisfactory Secretary of the Treasury. He has brought order out of chaos and solvency out of apparent bankruptcy. This, however, is not so much due to his own financial theories, which experience has shown to be somewhat visionary, as to the practical suggestions of such practical men as Silas M. Stillwell and the heads of our principal New York banks. We have no complaint to make against Mr. Chase, except in regard to his active sympathy and co-operation in such experiments of abolition political philanthropy as schools for contrabands, arms for the slaves of rebel masters, and universal emancipation. In these demoralizing schemes Mr. Chase has contributed much, we fear, to the embarrassments of the administration, the army and the country in the prosecution of this war. But let him stick to his ledgers for the future, and the country will absolve him for the past. Of Mr. Smith, of the Interior Department; Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, and Mr. Bates, Attorney General, it is hardly necessary to say anything. Detached from the immediate responsibilities of the management of the war, they go quietly on "the even tenor of their way," and there are no accusations against them.

The burden of the responsibilities of this war, touching our disasters and blunders on the land and water, must rest upon the head of the War Department and the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cameron, we believe, was compelled to retire from the War Office from some unpleasant disagreements between himself and the army on this everlasting negro question, he having gone to the extreme abolition proposition of arming the Southern negroes against their masters. Mr. Secretary Stanton, however, has not only shown, in every possible way, the zeal of a new convert to the abolition cause, but it is to his assumption of the direction of our military forces in Virginia, including the Army of the Potomac, that we may justly charge all our recent drawbacks and disasters in the valley of the Shenandoah and in front of Richmond. He would manage the campaign in Virginia. He would have four or five generals and armies instead of one. He would play off these generals and break their heads against each other, and pocket himself all the honors. The results are before us. It becomes the duty of the President to put an end to this political juggling of the War Office, where the issues of life and death to the nation are involved; and the public opinion of our loyal States demands a new Secretary of War.

How such a political party fossil as old Mr. Welles ever came into the Navy Department will puzzle the future historian. Our gallant navy has done wonders in the great work of suppressing this rebellion. It has reconquered New Orleans, Norfolk, Beaufort, and numerous other places; it has reopened the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Gulf; it has established and maintained a blockade which in extent and efficiency is without parallel in the history of any other nation; it has utterly destroyed the navy of the rebels, and deprived them of their means for building another; and it has done good service repeatedly in coming to the support of our army, and especially in the support rendered to General McClellan. All these great achievements, however, are mainly due to the spirit and gallantry of the navy itself; for in the navy a mousing, intermeddling or intriguing politician is hard to find. Mr. Secretary Welles is entitled to little, if to any, of the well earned honors of the navy. All that he has done, for which he may claim the full credit, has been the enriching of his brother-in-law Morgan at the expense of the public treasury, to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, for a few hours chaffering over the purchase of a rare lot of rickety old vessels. Mr. Welles, in brief, has been a heavy incubus upon the navy, and is nothing else to-day, and we submit this view of his peculiar services to the earnest consideration of the President.

We cannot expect this war to be brought to a speedy and triumphant close with a foolish and fanatical politician at the head of the War Department, and an old imbecile at the head of the Navy, whose only distinguishing achievement has been the filling the pockets of his family from the sweat and blood of the nation. The crisis demands a reformation in the War and Navy departments. Foreign intervention is menaced. These late tremendous struggles of our noble Potomac Army to save itself and the life of the country may suggest to England and France that the day for intervention has

come. We should be fully prepared to meet it, and the first steps required in view of powerful and speedy reinforcements to our army, and a large increase of our iron-clad ships and gunboats, is a change in the War and the Navy departments. These changes have at length become essential, if the President would retain the undiminished confidence of the people in his sagacity, firmness and decision of character. In good faith, and in behalf of his administration, upon which the loss or preservation of the country depends, we submit the whole subject to his earnest attention.

Blood and Spills—The Fruits of the New York Tribune.

The history of the New York Tribune and its editor is a very melancholy one. The Tribune began very mildly and feebly as an advocate of the exclusive use of vegetables and water for food and drink. It was too weak to be called even a milk and water organ. Poor Greeley lived so entirely upon water, and had so much of it upon his brain, that it was difficult to tell whether he was dead or alive, and he had to be tapped before he could speak. The smell of roast meat or the sight of gray made him sick at his stomach. Like other calves and donkeys, he eschewed fleshly food, and chewed the cud of a vegetable diet. Like Nebuchadnezzar, he ate only grasses. His idea of paradise was a kitchen garden. His dream of celestial happiness was to have a snout and root like a pig.

However, times change, and poor Greeley changed with them. He discovered that to buy vegetables it was necessary to have money. Unfortunately, his vegetarian organ was not a pecuniary success. His wardrobe had dwindled down to a white hat well worn and a white coat out at the elbows, and he was still in debt to his tailor. His green grocer was not green enough to allow him to run up another bill. It became necessary, therefore, that he should change the policy of his paper in order to make it pay a little. He dropped vegetarianism and tried phalanxism. This did not pay. He tried free love, and seemed to like it; but it did not pay. He dabbled in politics, but did not get an office worth having. He accidentally got hold of the Matson one thousand dollar draft; and was electrified. He had at last found his vocation. He adopted it enthusiastically, and became a public jobber and a lobby member. Before long he was, as ex-Governor Hunt expresses it, "more dangerous to his friends than to his foes." The saying of old Joe Chandler, "make a friend every day, and use him," was continually in poor Greeley's mouth. He preached this principle to his associates and practised it himself. He became an abolitionist in order to secure subscriptions to his paper, and remained so in order to foment a civil war and grow rich upon its plunder. From a vegetarian poor Greeley was transformed into an ogre, eating human flesh—into a ghoul, feasting upon corpses. He riots in blood and spools.

Deliberately, and with malice prepense, "that horrible monster Greeley," as he is called upon the floor of Congress, has instigated this dreadful civil war for years past, and carefully nurtured and fostered the abolition sentiment, with which he hoped to poison and kill the republic. Most persons suppose that a desire for gain has rendered him insane, and that visions of rich plantations, confiscated from slaveholders and bestowed upon him, have tempted him on in his ruinous path. Others regard him as one possessed of a devil. Others still are of opinion that he is in his senses, and is only a bad man made worse by cupidity and disappointment. We do not pretend to decide which of these theories be correct; but it is certain that until recently he has made but very little money by his wickedness. Like the magician's gold, all of his ill-gotten gains brought him ruin. He acknowledged in his Tribune that he had lost money by the publication of his paper last year, and he wrote penny-a-line articles for weekly papers in order to make a living. The publication was continued, therefore, only that the paper might be used to secure offices and contracts. It has now no circulation and less advertising, and lives only by illegitimate aid. Its fruit is blood and spools. Sam. Wilkeson, of the Tribune, acknowledged that he had kept a Tribune contract bureau at Washington. The official correspondence of Secretary of War Cameron shows that the Tribune Association has gun contracts. In the following tables we have collected some of the items of expenditure in treasure and blood for which the country is indebted to the Tribune.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN ACCOUNT WITH NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

To a civil war, fomented by Tribune abolitionists, costing the country in crime, rusted commerce, suspended manufactures, army expenses, losses in trade, &c., about.....	\$2,000,000 00
To the loss of Fort Sumter, and the failure of the expedition for the relief, caused by the revelations of Harvey, the Tribune's Washington correspondent.....	2,000,000 00
To losses at the battle of Bull Run, caused by the Tribune's "Guard and Gun" articles, amounting, according to Thurlow Weed, to about.....	100,000 00
To delays, extra expenses, &c., caused by the Tribune's "Editorial" upon General McClellan, &c.....	200,000 00
To the abolition campaign of Fremont, in Missouri, including milk, blankets, &c., &c., &c.....	60,000 00
To Banks' disaster, caused by the Tribune abolitionists and their intrigues against McClellan.....	10,000 00
To various emancipation schemes, derided schools, nigger conservatories at Beaufort, and General Sherman's squandered proclamation, including expenditures for red trousers and Tribune muskets.....	8,000 00
To daily attacks upon the administration and the army, encouraging the rebels and weakening the Union cause, say.....	300,000 00
To a contract for 25,000 muskets obtained by the Tribune Gun Association and sublet to outside parties.....	625,000 00
To salary of Fry, of the Tribune, Secretary of the Tribune Gun Association, sublet as above.....	500,000 00
To Greeley's pay, franking, pickings, books and mileage while in Congress, &c., &c., &c.....	5,000 00
To salary of Harvey, of the Tribune, Minister to Portugal, four years.....	80,000 00
To salary of Pike, of the Tribune, Minister to the Netherlands, four years.....	80,000 00
To salary of Hildreth, of the Tribune, Consul at Trieste, four years.....	8,000 00
To salary of Legation at Berlin.....	7,200 00
To salary of Legation at St. Petersburg.....	7,200 00
To salary of Legation at St. Petersburg.....	7,200 00
To profit on various jobs and contracts of Camp, stockholder of the Tribune.....	600,000 00
To profit of Almy, of the Tribune, on gun contracts.....	250,000 00
To profit of Snow, of the Tribune, on gun contracts.....	100,000 00
To profit of Hildreth, of the Tribune, on gun contracts.....	100,000 00
To profit of Dr. Ayer, stockholder of the Tribune, on gun contracts.....	60,000 00
To profit of Wilkeson, of the Tribune, on gun contracts.....	5 00
Total.....	\$2,469,125 00

So much for the spoils; and now for the blood. The following list, it will be observed, does not include the captured, the mangled or the

sick Union soldiers—losses equally chargeable to the Tribune and the abolitionists:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
To Bull Run.....	481	1,011
To Frying Pan Creek.....	223	1,121
To Lexington, Mo.....	39	120
To Ball's Bluff.....	223	266
To Belmont.....	84	288
To Mill Springs, Ky.....	30	207
To Fort Henry.....	17	31
To Roanoke Island.....	60	222
To Fort Donelson.....	44	140
To Fort Craig, New Mexico.....	62	140
To Pasa Ridge.....	203	978
To Attack on the Merrimack.....	231	978
To Newbern.....	71	498
To Winchester.....	132	540
To Littleton Landing.....	1,735	7,883
To Fort Fisher.....	30	110
To Fort Jackson and St. Philip.....	30	110
To Williamsburg.....	465	1,411
To West Point.....	44	100
To McMillan.....	37	223
To Fort Corcoran.....	21	149
To Banks' retreat, estimated.....	100	308
To Hanover Court House.....	58	308
To Fair Oaks.....	800	3,827
To Port Republic (Frederick).....	151	456
To Port Republic (Shields).....	67	370
To Seven days' contest, estimated.....	4,000	11,000
To skirmishes.....	600	1,740
Total.....	10,889	35,823

We bring the account current of the Tribune up to date. What greater disasters it may bring upon us in the future, if not soon suppressed, time alone can tell. By its opposition to McClellan it has indefinitely prolonged the war, added immensely to our expenses in men and money, and made European intervention probable. Its motive for this is self-interest—it is self-interest. Poor Greeley makes money out of the war. He has contracts, which cease when the war ceases, and therefore he is determined that the war shall continue. Mad with greed, he rushes onward to his ruin. In vain his army correspondent "S. W." assures him that he and his associates are "doomed men." He will not cease to do evil until the government or the people shall lose all patience and suddenly annihilate him and his infamous Tribune. That time now seems very distant. He will be fairly tried, and if found insane he will be sent to an asylum; if sane, to the gallows. This monster, ogre, ghoul, will soon feast his last upon Union blood and national spoils.

COMMODORE WILKES IN COMMAND OF THE JAMES RIVER FLEET.—A ray of light has at length penetrated the Navy Department at Washington, and awakened the patriarch who presides over that department of the government to the necessities that a live man is needed at the head of the James river fleet. Commodore Goldsborough has been relieved of that portion of the command, and Commodore Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, appointed in his place. This change will be received with universal favor by the people of the Northern States. The public have long been looking upon Goldsborough as an obstacle in the way of the success of our fleet on the James river, while the name of Wilkes is associated with the bravest and most gallant heroes of the navy, ready to take the responsibility, and possessing nerve and skill to carry out whatever he undertakes. With Farragut in command of the Gulf of Mexico fleet, Foote and Davis the Mississippi, Wilkes the James river, and Dupont the Atlantic squadron, the public may fully rely upon our navy achieving glorious results in every quarter.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.—The Times, World, and, in fact, the entire press of the North, with the exception of the Tribune and the papers which follow in its wake—like the Post, Anti-Slavery Standard and Boston Liberator—have all taken strong grounds in favor of McClellan and against Secretary Stanton's management of the War Department. To the latter official and his Congressional advisers they attribute all the blame for not reinforcing McClellan and enabling him to capture Richmond, instead of changing his base of operations over to the James river. Seldom have we seen the press so unanimous in their expressions as upon this point; and in this they reflect the current of public opinion, whether right or wrong. With almost the entire press sustaining the commander of the Potomac Army, and denouncing the intrigues who have divided his forces and caused a useless sacrifice of life, the President cannot fail to see that the North is in earnest, and will no doubt reject the counsels of the disorganizers, and hereafter see that every general in the field is fully sustained, and his forces not left to be overrun by a superior force.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—Several of our contemporaries are manifesting a great deal of alarm about Stonewall Jackson making another raid down the Shenandoah valley. They may as well quiet their nerves in that respect; for General Pope, one of the most skillful of the Western generals, is now in command there, and prepared for him. We doubt very much if he has any disposition to make any move of the kind. If he makes any raid it will doubtless be in some other direction. He will hardly attempt to strike twice in the same place. Let him take whatever course he may, our forces are ready to meet him. Generals Pope and McClellan are both being strengthened, and if the rebels move upon either they will have a warm reception.

POOR GREELEY BADLY FRIGHTENED.—Poor Greeley is very badly frightened, and shouts out "Conspiracy," "Conspiracy," at the top of his voice. He declares that McClellan is going to break up Congress with the Army of the Potomac, just as Oliver Cromwell destroyed the Rump Parliament. Are you there, Massa Greeley! Take courage for a while. McClellan is going to take Richmond first. What will be done after that will depend upon circumstances. If we decide to hang the abolitionists, however, poor Greeley shall swing on the post of honor at the head or tail of the lot. We promise him that high honor.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.—It was stated the other day, in giving an account of the short passages of the new steamers China and Scotia, that those remarkable runs were the shortest on record. We now correct this statement, and have the authority of Capt. Joseph Comstock for doing so. The Adriatic and Vanderbilt have made three passages each from a line due south of Queenstown to New York in eight days and three hours—eleven hours quicker than those of the Cunarders. We still, therefore, bear the palm of ruling the wave on a shorter line than Britannia.

Is United States Stock Exempt from Taxation?—SUPREMACY—GENERAL TERM. Before Hon. Judges Clarke, Sutherland and Leonard. July 7.—The Court was opened this morning. Several counsel appeared for various banks of New York, to argue on writs of certiorari the legality of the action of the Tax Commissioners in declining to tax the banks for United States bonds held by them. The hearing of the argument was postponed until the September term. It is contended on the part of the banks that, by the laws of this State and the act of Congress of February, 1862, United States stocks are exempt from taxation.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Europa Off Cape Race with Two Days Later Advices.

The British Press on the "Intervention" Idea.

Napoleon Reconsidering his War Plans Against Mexico.

St. Johns, N. F., July 7, 1862.

The mail steamship Europa from Liverpool, June 28, via Queenstown, June 29, was boarded off Cape Race at midnight of July 6.

The American Question.

The news by the Paris created great excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, and large sales were made on Friday at a further advance.

The London Times editorially says the telegram by the Paris, if they come substantially from the Northern government, do credit to its strategy, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantage over the confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the federal army.

The latest dates are to June 19, which may be considered the beginning of the summer season, although the probability of the both armies will keep the field, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the campaign must languish until fall, when cool weather and reinforcements on both sides will allow the struggle to be renewed. The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the spring campaign. Though the federals have so many more men, and such a vast army and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the confederates. Hallock and McClellan utter the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederate force, which, numbering 100,000 men, and being equal in superior to the forces opposed to it, was yet obliged to retreat southward and is now posted in decreased numbers at Grenada, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The London Herald, in an editorial, contends that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity not only for Europe, and England in particular, but for the North itself. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secession is favorable to England. Self-interest would have justified interference before this had not international morality forbid it. Even now, it there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, it adds it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half ruined manufactures and hungry operatives.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. Before the Europa left France, in the French Chamber of Deputies, Jules Favre censured the expedition against Mexico, and demanded explanations. After arguing against the French policy in the past, he said that things had reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained. He considered the sole course to take, compatible with the honor and honor of the country, to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any definite to avenge, and he thought that the expedition was undertaken for the entertainment of any ideas which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. Billault, in response, defended the cause of France. He censured negotiation from which it was impossible to obtain a result. He stated that the Emperor was compelled to disavow the convention of Soledad as contrary to the honor of France, and explained that, notwithstanding a momentary disagreement between the three governments, they remained on good terms. He energetically repelled the idea of treating with the Juarez government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must avenge the insults offered. The Emperor was free to leave the people entirely free, when the French flag floats over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over. The Paris correspondent of the London News says there is evidently hesitation on the subject of Mexico, and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration.

The Paris Patrie says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and reduced.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, Lord Chalmers